



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

forces of today. Such suggestive and far reaching discussions as Mr. Hulbert's reveal the very stuff of which our western civilization is made, and the warp and woof of its weaving.

A few omissions and misprints are not enough to mar the lasting value of the volume. On page xxx it is not difficult to guess that the author wrote "a renunciation of the right of seceding" not of "ceding." On page 164 "Captain Thomas Swearingen" should be Captain Van Swearingen, father-in-law of Samuel Brady, and himself a hero of the border. Other Ohio valley pioneers, such as Colonel David Shepard, Joseph Tomlinson and Major William McMahon [McMecham] are not noted at all. Neither is the term "Indian Wheeling Creek" explained, a curious title prefixed to many Ohio affluents on the northern or Indian bank of the great river. These are, however, inconsiderable blemishes in an otherwise valuable book, for which future students of American origins may well be grateful.

L. P. K.

Illinois and Michigan canal. A study in economic history. By James William Putnam, Ph.D., professor of economics, Butler college. [Chicago historical society's collections, vol. X.] (Chicago: University of Chicago press, 1918. 213 p. \$2.00 net)

Naturally we welcome this thorough treatment of a subject which is receiving a new lease of life with the present increased interest in water communication between the great lakes and the gulf. Following a very clear frontispiece map of Illinois showing the route of the proposed canals the author gives the historical origin of the project relating it to the numerous efforts to secure improved connections of the various sections of the Mississippi valley with the Atlantic seaboard. Chapter two presents very concisely the account of the efforts to finance and construct the particular project. After another detailed chapter of the management of the construction one reaches the fourth and in many ways most interesting chapter of all, that which undertakes to disclose the economic influence of the canal. Here the work truly evidences the too oft disclosed characteristic features of the doctoral dissertation. While giving a very valuable summary of the economic history of a considerable portion of the state of Illinois the author claims too much for his pet canal. It is very doubtful if any one can be sure that the reported increased values in real estate were due as claimed to the canal. The chapter nevertheless is a valuable history of the economic development of Chicago and of the section along the route of the projected canal. This chapter is also enriched by valuable pictures and tables among which is one of the original town of Chicago of 1830 and another of Chicago harbor in 1849. The different efforts to improve and enlarge the canal

are well given in the next chapter. A very brief and satisfactory conclusion of five pages sums up all that the general reader need ever know about this never overwhelmingly important undertaking. So thoroughly satisfactory is this treatment in general that the volume will doubtless become the authority on the subject.

R. B. WAX

An English settler in pioneer Wisconsin. Edited with introduction and notes by Milo M. Quaife, superintendent of the society. [Publications of the state historical society of Wisconsin, Collections, volume XXV] (Madison: State historical society of Wisconsin, 1918. 250 p.)

In this volume we have a first-rate example of scholarly editing. "In general," says Mr. Quaife in his preface, "the original manuscript is reproduced verbatim. In a few cases obviously inadvertent and meaningless errors of the writer have not been reproduced in print. Commonly, however, such errors have been reproduced, accompanied, where deemed advisable, by the editor's interpretation printed in brackets. The original letters are without paragraphing; for this feature of them as printed the editor is, therefore, responsible. With respect to capitalization and punctuation, the original manuscript has been carefully followed, with one important qualification. In the manuscript the sentences commonly run into one another without any indication of the close of one and the opening of a succeeding sentence. For the convenience of the reader, in such cases, the transition point between sentences has been indicated by the introduction of the spacing known to typesetters and proofreaders as the quad. To do this involved the frequent application of an editorial interpretation, not necessarily infallible, of the manuscript. However, the careful student who wishes to see the copy, with respect to this matter, just as it runs in the original manuscript, may do so by the simple process of ignoring these printers' quads."

The preliminary information needed by the reader is set forth in a not too extensive historical introduction, in which the editor tells the life story of Edwin Bottomley in so far as it concerns the letters and gives the story and the letters their proper historical setting. The story is told in such a way that we wish to know more about Edwin Bottomley and turn to the letters with interest.

The writer of the letters was a typical middle class English emigrant of the first half of the nineteenth century, a native of Mossley, England, born in 1809, who early became a designer of patterns in a mill; having married in 1829, in 1842 he emigrated to America in quest of opportunities for his children more promising than he had been able to find in the homeland. He settled in Racine county, Wisconsin, near the site